

2000

ACCESSION NO. 146521

The O.F. sample was placed in an even layer on a quartz plate and irradiated with the UV light. The MPO-7 was irradiated

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 250 million to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 2.2 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

powder, the amount of heat is sufficient for penetration of the  
 powder into the pores of the material.

get a sense of the reaction, and the process develops an understanding of the situation. The reaction is not a simple response to a stimulus, but a complex process that involves a number of factors, including the individual's personality, the situation, and the social context. The reaction is also a process that develops over time, as the individual's understanding of the situation evolves. The reaction is not a simple response to a stimulus, but a complex process that involves a number of factors, including the individual's personality, the situation, and the social context. The reaction is also a process that develops over time, as the individual's understanding of the situation evolves.

L 13065-65  
ACCESSION NR: AT4046824

the external pressure there is an explosion and the aluminum  
powder is converted into aluminum oxide. The reaction is  
exothermic and the heat of reaction is about 10,000 cal/mole  
of aluminum powder.

The reaction is very rapid and the reaction rate is  
increased by the use of P-3 and P-4. The reaction is  
exothermic and the heat of reaction is about 10,000 cal/mole  
of aluminum powder. The reaction is very rapid and the  
reaction rate is increased by the use of P-3 and P-4. The  
reaction is exothermic and the heat of reaction is about  
10,000 cal/mole of aluminum powder. The reaction is very  
rapid and the reaction rate is increased by the use of  
P-3 and P-4. The reaction is exothermic and the heat of  
reaction is about 10,000 cal/mole of aluminum powder.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Jun64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

Card 3/4

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

ACCESSION NR: AT4046824

ENCLOSURE: 01

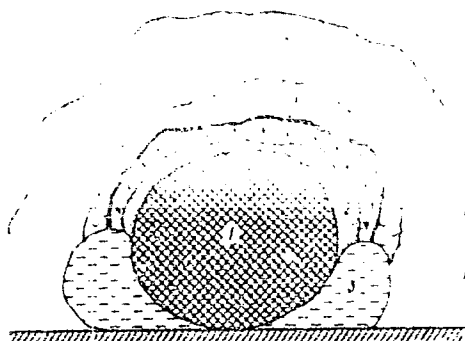


Fig. 1. Schematic cross section through a drop of liquid aluminum:

1 - Al drop; 2 - Al vapor; 3 - molten Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ...  
... ..

1. DOBROKHOTOV, M.A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Squirrels--Yakutia
7. Flying-squirrel and squirrel, Priroda, 42, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

DOBROKHOTOV, M. N.

Assembly, painting, factory testing, and packing of agricultural machinery  
Moskva, Gos. nauchntekhn. izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry 1951. 299 p.

1. Agricultural machinery

USSR/ Minerals - Ore deposits

DOBROKHOTOV, M. N.

"Problem of the Genesis of Rich Ores of the Krivoy Rog Type",  
Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, No 1, 8-15, 1954.

The author presents some reports on the genesis of the rich iron ores of the Kremenchug deposits, which are possibly disseminated also in the rich iron ores of the central part of the Krivoy Rog basin. Close to the deposits all the ferrous rocks have been subjected to very strong changes as expressed in their intense oxidation. Because of this the martite differences of the ferrous quartzites have acquired predominant significance. The ores can be divided into 6 kinds: martite, ferromicaceous martite, hydrohematite, hydrohematite-martite, chlorite-martite, carbonate-martite. (RZhGeol, No 5, 1954)  
SO: Sum. No. 443, 5 Apr. 55

DOBROKHOTOV, M.N.

New variety of chlorite from ferruginous quartzites of the Gale-shchinskoye deposit in Kremenchug District. Min.sbor.  
no.11:295-302 '57. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Ukrainskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye, Kiyev.  
(Kremenchug District--Chlorites)

from the others. The younger magmatites are analogous  
to the so-called "ultraparagneiss" in the contacts with the  
metamorphic Kriváň Nap series are well developed, as  
well as sandstones and phyllites of the lower horizon

127-58-1-3/26

AUTHOR: Dobrokhotov, M.N., Chief Geologist of the Kremenchug Expedition

TITLE: Iron Ores of Kremenchug Magnetic Anomaly (Zheleznyye rudy Kremenchugskoy magnitnoy anomalii)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1958, Nr 1, pp 10-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Kremenchug magnetic anomaly belongs to the same structural tectonic zone as the magnetic anomalies of the Krivoy Rog basin, being actually their extension to the north. Its total length is 45 km and its area (within the circumference of the 10,000 gamma isoline) amounts to about 23 sq km. The peak values of the vertical component of the Earth's magnetic field amount to 80,000 gamma in the southern extremity. The crystalline foundation of the Kremenchug magnetic anomaly territory is of various igneous and metamorphic rocks. Among the latter, the Krivoy Rog metamorphic series has three formations, the middle of which is about 1.5 km thick. In this formation, the strata  $K_2^1$ ,  $K_2^2$  and  $K_2^3$  are of the most practical importance. They consist of magnetite and cummingtonite magnetite quartzites containing approximately 35% iron. The tests have estab-

Card 1/3

Iron Ores of Kremenchug Magnetic Anomaly

127-58-1-3/28

lished the possibility of extracting high-quality concentrates from these quartzites by the magnetic-separation method. A series of large deposits at Galeshchino contain rich iron ores, most of which are in the form of ferruginous quartzites of the  $K_2^2$  strata. The average chemical composition of these ores is as follows: 60.52% of Fe; 10.09% of  $SiO_2$ ; 0.017% of S and 0.043% of P. These rich ores of the Galeshchino deposits represent hypergenous formations which originated under conditions of an ancient erosional crust. The size of the ore areas ensures an annual output of 4 to 5 million tons. However, the mining of this deposit will be somehow complicated by difficult hydrogeological conditions, though experimental drainage has shown that the deposit can be dried prior to the start of mining. The resources of magnetite quartzites in the Kremenchug magnetic anomaly territory are estimated to be many hundred millions of tons. Within the boundaries of the Gorishni Plavni deposit, ferruginous quartzites have been traced in a 3-km long extension, 150 m thick. On the basis of the prospected resources of the Gorishni Plavni deposit (Table 2), it is planned to construct the Dneprovskiy mining-concentration combine with a capacity of

Card 2/3

Iron Ores of        Kremenchug Magnetic Anomaly

127-58-1-3/28

5.8 million tons of high-quality concentrate per annum. The author estimates that the Galechchino and Gorishni Plavni deposits can yield annually up to 15 million tons of ore and concentrates. Production of the concentration plants can be transported downstream on the river to the plants in the Dnepr' area. The new mines and plants can be supplied with electric power from the Kremenchug and Dneprodzerzhinsk hydropower plants now under construction. The article contains 2 maps, 3 geologic cross sections and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION:    Kremenchugskaya ekspeditsiya (Kremenchug Expedition)

AVAILABLE:    Library of Congress

1. Iron ores-Sources
2. Iron ores-Availability-USSR

Card 3/3

DOBROKHOTOV, M.N.

3(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2248

Semenenko, Nikolay Panteleymonovich, Nataliya Ivanovna Polovko,  
Yakov Mikhaylovich Gritskov, Mikhail Nikolayevich DobrokhotoV,  
Anna Aleksandrovna Makukhina, Viktoriya Danilovna Ladiyeva,  
Georgiy Viktorovich Zhukov, and Andrey Andreyevich Nastenka.

Geologiya zhelezisto kremnistykh formatsiy Ukrainy (Geology of  
Ferruginous-Silicified Formations of the Ukraine) Kiyev, Izd-  
vo AN USSR, 1959. 687 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies  
printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut geo-  
logicheskikh nauk.

Eds: S.P. Rodionov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences;  
Ed. of Publishing House: V.N. Zaviryukhina; Tech. Ed.: Ye.  
N. Rozentsveyg.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for industrial and research geo-  
logists, teachers and advanced students of geology.

Geology of Ferruginous-Silicified (Cont.)

SOV/2248

COVERAGE: The book, a collection of articles, deals with the stratigraphy, tectonics, and composition of ferruginous silicified formations of the central and eastern parts of the Ukrainian crystalline massif. It interprets the distribution of ferruginous-silicified formations and analyzes sample cross-sections in various structural-facies zones. Individual chapters contain a detailed description of the geological structure of the Pravoberezhnyy, Kremenchugskiy, Verkhovtsevskiy, Konkskiy, Zapadnopriazovskiy and Gulyaypol'skiy regions. There are 212 tables and 82 figures. There are 83 references: 81 Soviet, 1 English, and 1 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

3

Ferruginous-Silicified Formations, Their Composition and Position in the Central Part of the Ukrainian Crystalline Massif (N.P. Semenenko)

Card 2/29

DOBROKHOTOV, M.N.; POLISHCHUK, V.D.; ZAYTSEV, Yu.S.

Stratigraphy of the Kursk metamorphic series. Mat. po geol. i  
pol. iskop. tsentr. raion. evrop. chasti SSSR no.2:17-27 '59.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Belgorodskaya zhelezorudnaya ekspeditsiya.  
(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly--Geology, Stratigraphy)

DOBROKHOTOV, M.N. ; SCHSCHERBAKOVA, K.F. ; KHALLO, V.F. ; GUZENKO, G.F.

Iron ore formation and iron ore deposits in the Belzerka areas  
in the lower Dnieper Valley. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.6:12-29  
N-D '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskaya ekspeditsiya Ukrainского nauchnoissledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo instituta, Dnepropetrovsk.  
(Dnieper Valley—Iron ores)

VAYNSHTEYN, Boris Grigor'yevich. Prinimal uchastiye DOBROKHOTOV, M.N.,  
kand.geolog.nauk. SOSEDOV, O.O., otv.red.; BYKHOVSKAYA, S.N.,  
red.izd-va; SUKHININA, N.D., tekhn.red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Kursk Magnetic Anomaly is the largest iron ore center of the  
U.S.S.R.] Kurskaia magnitnaia anomal'ia - krupneishaiia shchegorud-  
naya baza SSSR. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu  
delu, 1961. 105 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly—Iron ores)

DOBROKHOTOV, M.N.

Geology of the Pre-Cambrian in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly.  
Sov.geol. 4 no.11:37-54 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy  
institut.

(Kursk Magnetic Anomaly--Geology)

DOBROKHOTOV, M.N.; GALENZOVSKAYA, V.I.

Tufogenic rocks in the upper formation of the Krivoy Rog Series.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 144 no.5:1144-1147 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut.  
Predstavleno akademikom D.S.Korzhinskim.  
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

DOBROKHOTOV, M.N.

Paragenesis of supergene minerals in high-grade iron ores  
of the Kremenchug region. Kora vyvetr. no.5:68-86 '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskaya ekspeditsiya Ukrainского nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo instituta.

(Kremenchug region--Iron ores)

(Paragenesis)

DOBROKHOTOV, M.N.; SHIFRIN, D.V., nauchn. red.

[Geology and iron ore deposits of the Kremenchug region]  
Geologiya i zhelezorudnye mestorozhdeniya Kremenchugskogo  
raiona. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 220 p. (MIRA 17:10)

DOBROKHOTOV, M.N. [Dobrokhotoy, M.M. ]

Stratigraphy of the Early Pre-Cambrian in the middle Unieper  
Valley. Geol. zhur. 24 no.2885-93 '64 (MLRA 1882)

DOBROKHOTOV, N. D.

"Gas-Dynamic Schemes of Discharge from the Nozzle of a Rocket Engine Under Non-Design Pressures (1947)

DOBROKHOTOV, N.N., akademik

Ways of increasing the productivity of open-hearth furnaces.  
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:12-14 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. AN UkrSSR.

DOBROKHOTOV, N.N. akademik [deceased]

Near future of the open-hearth steel production process.  
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.1:18-20 Jan. '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. AN UkrSSR.

DOBROKHOTOV, S.

Speed up building of elevators and granaries. Muk.-elev. prom.  
20 no.4:3-5 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Ministerstvo sagotovok SSSR.  
(Grain elevators) (Granaries)

DOBROKHOTOV, S.M.

Cordierite from Berdichev granite. Geol. zhur. 24 no.1:68-70 '64.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR.

DOBROKHOTOV, S.N.

~~Technical and economic basis of road construction in machine-~~  
tractor station zones. Avt.dor. 18 no.2:27-29 Mr-Ap '55

(Road construction)

(MLRA 8:6)

(Machine-tractor stations)

VIKTOROV, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich; DOBROKHOTOV, S.N., red.

[Economic surveys of transportation centers] Ekonomicheskie izyskaniia transportnykh uzlov. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 174 p. (MIRA 18:3)

8(6), 14(6)

SOV/143-59-6-9/21

AUTHOR:

Dobrokhotov, V.D., Engineer

TITLE:

The Investigation of Losses in the Gaps of the Velocity Stage

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Energetika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 61-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author conducted an experimental investigation of losses in the gaps of two turbine velocity states distinguished by different propagation of the temperature drops along the rims with full admission with the working medium. The experiments were conducted at a test stand of TsKTI. Air was used as a working medium at  $M = 0.85-0.9$  and  $R_e = 10 \times 10^5$ . The tests were performed under the following conditions: 1) radial seals were installed on all rims; 2) radial seals were removed: a) from the first rim; b) from the first and second rim; c) from all rims. The magnitudes of axial gaps of the stages remained unchanged. Results of the experiments are shown in graphs, figure 2 and 3. These data show that the velocity stage efficiency

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SOV/143-59-6-9/21

The Investigation of Losses in the Gaps of the Velocity Stage

installing radial seals on the rotor rims depend on the degree of reactivity of the given rim and the magnitude of their relative power. The efficiency increase caused by radial seals installed on the intermediate guide vanes with a degree of reactivity of the given rim of 15% is 1.0-1.5%. When installing radial seals, in the area of  $\frac{u}{c_0} < \left(\frac{u}{c_0}\right)_{opt}$ , the efficiency

increase is essentially reduced. Radial seals lead to an increase of the degree of reactivity in the rim on which they are installed. Thereby the degree of reactivity in the subsequent rim is somewhat reduced. The author then presents an approximated calculation of losses in the gaps of the velocity stage. ✓

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SOV/143-59-6-9/21

The Investigation of Losses in the Gaps of the Velocity Stage

There are 3 sets of graphs, 1 diagram, 1 table and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut imeni I.I. Polzunova (Central Boiler and Turbine Institute imeni I. I. Polzunov)

PRESENTED: Nauchno<sup>6</sup> tekhnicheskaya sektsia (Scientific Engineering Section) ✓

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1959

Card 3/3

66169

SOV/143-59-8-11/22

~~8(6)~~ 10.6000

AUTHOR: Dobrokhotoy, V.D., Engineer

TITLE: An Investigation of Energy Losses in Connection With Partial Admission in the Velocity Stage

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika, 1959, Nr 8, pp 62-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For obtaining experimental data on the influence of the ratios of the magnitude of active arcs of the nozzle and intermediate guide systems and their mutual position, the author conducted investigations of a velocity stage, whose geometrical characteristics are listed in Table 1. The flow section of this stage is shown in Figure 1. Experimental data on the influence of the different designs of the partial admission and the influence of the magnitudes of the mutual displacement of active arcs of nozzle and intermediate guide systems on the work of the velocity stage were not yet established. Available data on energy losses, caused by partial admission were ob-

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SOV/143-59-8-11/22

An Investigation of Energy Losses in Connection With Partial Admission in the Velocity Stage

tained for a velocity stage with open channels of the intermediate guide system. It was established that the effectiveness of such a stage depends on the ratios of the magnitudes of the active arcs of the nozzle and intermediate guide systems as well as their mutual position. Especially, in the stage under investigation, the difference of the maximum magnitudes  $\eta_{01}$  for  $\epsilon_{H1} = 0.28$  ( $A = 20$  mm;  $B = 70$  mm) and  $\epsilon_{H1} = 1.0$  amounts to 2.4% at  $\epsilon = 0.26$ . The different designs of the partial admission cause essential changes in the reaction values of the blade system of a turbine stage. The investigation was performed under the guidance of Candidate of Technical Sciences, Doctor N.M. Markov. The paper was presented at the Prezidium nauchno-tekhnicheskoy sekti turbomashin (Presidium of the Scientific-Technical Section for Turbines). There are 2 diagrams, 6 graphs, 2 tables ✓

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66169

SOV/143-59-8-11/22

An Investigation of Energy Losses in Connection With Partial Admission in the Velocity Stage

and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kotloturbinnyy institut imeni I.I. Polzunova -TsKTI-  
(Central Scientific Research Institute for Boilers and Turbines imeni I.I. Polzunov) ✓

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1959

Card 3/3

DOBROKHOTOV, V. D., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into degrees of speed with two rims of working blades." Leningrad, 1960. 16 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Polytechnic Inst im M. I. Kalinin); 170 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 135)

MARKOV, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; DOBROKHOTOV, V.D., inzh.

Results of investigation of velocity stages. Energomashinostroenie  
6 no.5:21-23 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(Steam turbines)

DOBROKHOTOV, V.D.

Operation and efficiency of a compressor station with double-stage centrifugal pumps. Gaz. delo no.3:26-29 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza.

ALEKSANDROV, A.V.; DEBROKHOTOV, V.B.

Evaluating the efficiency of the operation of the compressor  
stations of gas pipelines. Gaz. prom. 8 no.12:12-16 '63  
(MIRA 17:7)

DOBROKHOTOV, V.D.; KLUBNICHKIN, A.K.; LEONT'YEV, Ye.V.

Certain conditions for the operation of compressor stations  
with centrifugal pumps. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.21/29:96-112 '64.  
(MIRA 17:9)

DOBROKHOTOV, V.D.

Foreign technology. Gaz. prom. 8 no.7:53-56 '63.  
(MIRA 17:8)

DOEROKHOTOV, V. I.

21933 DOEROKHOTOV, V. I. Uspekhi akkdimatizatsii nekotorykh promslovykh vidov ryb v vodoyemakh kazakhstana. (Doklad na nauch. konferentsii In-ta zoologii Akad. nauk Kazakh. SSR, posvyastch. 30-letiyu Belikoy oktyabr'skoy sots revolyutsii, 6. dek. 1947g.) Izvestiya Akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR, No. 63 Seriya Zool., vyp. 8, 1948, s. 3-31-Rezyume na Kazakh. yaz.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949.

DOBROKHOTOV, V.I., inzh.

Operational indices of a shaft mill with tangential air feed.  
Teploenergetika 8 no.11:43-45 N '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy trest po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii  
elektrostantsiy.

(Coal, Pulverized)  
(Furnaces)

BOYKO, Yu.A., inzh.; DOBROKHOTOV, V.I., inzh.; KISEL'GOF, M.L., kand.  
tekhn.nauk; PATYCHENKO, V.S., inzh.; POGORELOV, B.F., inzh.;  
TARELKIN, M.F., inzh.

Burning of lignite with a high moisture content. Elek. sta. 36  
no.2:8-12 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

41345

S/081/62/000/017/010/102  
B166/B180

18 9500

AUTHORS: Naboykin, Yu. V., Dobrokhotova, V. K., Uglanova, V. V.,  
Soyfer, L. M.

TITLE: Growing organic single crystals with admixtures and a  
study of their optical properties

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1962, 34, abstract  
17B204 (In collection: Roat kristallov. v. 3. M., AN SSSR,  
1961, 326-331. Discuss. 501-502)

TEXT: A number of mixed organic single crystals based on naphthalene  
and diphenyl were prepared and their scintillation properties examined.  
The possibility of practical application of some of these single  
crystals in scintillation counters is shown and reasons for the  
concentration quenching of the scintillations are established. In  
some cases the actual concentration of impurity in the solid phase and  
the impurity distribution along the growth axis of the single crystal  
are determined. It is noted that the solubility of the admixture in

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Growing organic single crystals ...

S/081/62/000/017/010/102  
B166/B180

the single crystal depends upon the dimensions and shape of the molecules of both the base and the admixture. In molecular crystals grown from the melt impurities usually enter the crystal lattice in the form of individual molecules. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

NABOYKIN, Yu.V.; DOBROKHOTOVA, V.K.; UGLANOVA, V.V.

luminescence yield of mixed single crystals as a function of the  
impurity concentration. Opt.i spektr. 12 no.5:649-651 My '62.  
(MIRA 15:5)

(Luminescence) (Crystal lattices)

DOBROKHOTOV, V. M., and BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N. V. (USSR)

"Aerobic Metabolism and Mitotic Activity in Cornea and Intestinal  
Mucous Membrane in Rats."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,  
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

(1) AND (2) CODES										(3) AND (4) CODES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; left: 10px; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">BC</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 10px; right: 10px; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">A-4</div> <div style="position: absolute; top: 350px; left: 300px; text-align: center;"> <p>Studies in repeated regeneration. V. N. Dobrochetov and V. I. Glasberg (Comp. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1961, 26: 265-267).—Repeated regeneration of the hypostomal part of <i>Polmatohydra oligactis</i> showed that repeated regeneration was possible, that the time required remained approx. the same, and that the no. of tentacles regenerating tended to diminish. W. H. N.</p> </div>																			
ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
(5) AND (6) CODES										(7) AND (8) CODES									
(9) AND (10) CODES										(11) AND (12) CODES									

DOBROKHOTOV, V. N. Cand. Biolog. Sci.

Dissertation: "Role of Various Tissue Components in the Process of Growth (Data on the Theory of Growth)." Second Moscow State Medical Institute I. V. Stalin, 29 Sep 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Sep 47 (Project #17836)

BLYAKHER, L.Ya.; DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.

Zonal and focal distribution of mitosis in mouse adenocarcinoma.  
Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 78 no.3:581-584 21 May 1951. (CJML 20:9)

1. Institute of Experimental Biology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. 2. Presented by Academician A.I. Abrikosov 22 March 1951.

20 BROK  
VLAYAKHER, L.Ya.; DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.

Further investigations on the topography of mitosis of mouse carcinoma;  
structure of mitotic foci. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 81 no.6:1143-1145  
21 Dec 51. (CML 21:5)

1. Presented by Academician A.I. Abrikosov 30 October 1951.
2. Institute of Experimental Biology, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

USSR/Medicine - Oncology

FD-2264

Card 1/1      Pub 17-15/20

Author      :   Dobrokhotoy, V. N.

Title        :   ~~Effect of anti-cancer serum on cell division of cancerous tumors~~

Periodical :   Byul. eksp. biol. i med. 3, 59-62, Mar 1955

Abstract    :   Investigated the effect of anti-cancer serum on the rate of mitotic cell division of adenocarcinomas in mice. Two references; both USSR, since 1940.

Institution:   Laboratory of the Chemistry of Immunity (Head-Prof. V. S. Gostev) and Laboratory of Histophysiology (Acting Head - V. N. Dobrokhotoy, Kand. Biological Sc.) of the Institute of Experimental Biology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Director-Prof. I. N. Mayskiy)

Submitted   :   21 June 1954 by N. N. Zhukov-Verezhnikov, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. General Problems. M  
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 10849  
AUTHOR : Dobrokhokov, Y. N.  
INST. : Penza Agricultural Institute.  
TITLE : On the Vigor of the Initial Growth of the Seeds.  
  
ORIG. PUB. : Sb. tr. Penzensk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1958, vyp. 2, 168-181  
ABSTRACT : A description of a device for the determination of the vigor of the initial seed growth and the method of the procedure with the device. Results of the study illustrated with photographs are cited.

CARD: 1/1

LIOZNER, L.D., DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.

~~CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS IN REGENERATION AND CELLULAR REPRODUCTION.~~  
Conference on problems in regeneration and cellular reproduction.  
Vest. AMN SSSR 13 no.5:66-73 '58 (MIRA 11:6)  
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))  
(CELL DIVISION (BIOLOGY))

LIOZNER, L.D., prof., DOBROKHOTOV, V.N., kand.biol. nauk

Physiological regeneration and some trends in its study.  
Vest.AMN. SSSR 13 no.11:41-50 '58 (MIRA 11:12)  
(REGENERATION (biology)  
review (Rus))

DOBROKHOTOV, V.N., LIOZNER, L.D.

Results of the conference on problems of regeneration and cellular  
multiplication. Usp.sovr.biol. 45 no.3:388-392 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)  
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))  
(CELLS)

BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V., DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.

Effect of adrenalin on mitotic division, respiration and glycolysis in the cornea and intestinal mucous membrane of rats. [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 46 no.8:104-108 Ag '58

(MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - doktor khim. nauk V.S. Tongur) i laboratorii gistofiziologii (zav. - kand.biol. nauk V.N. Dobrokhotov) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

(EPINEPHRINE, eff

on glycolysis, mitosis & resp. in cornea & intestinal mucous membrane of rats (Rus))

(CORNEA, eff. of drugs on epinephrine on glycolysis, mitosis & resp., in rats (Rus))

(INTESTINES, eff. of drugs on epinephrine on glycolysis, mitosis & resp. of mucous membrane in rats (Rus))

(CARBOHYDRATES, metab.

glycolysis in cornea & intestinal mucous membrane, eff. of epinephrine in rats (Rus))

LIOZNER, L.D.; DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.

Results of the conference on problems of physiological regeneration.  
Usp.sovr.biol. 48 no.2:239-244 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY)--CONGRESSES)

SEL'TSKOVSKIY, P.L., prof.; DOBROKHOTOVA, V.N.

Analysis of mortality in aged patients after operative surgery.  
Khirurgiia 36 no.10:79-84 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta  
(dir. - dotsent G.N. Beletskiy)  
(OPERATIONS, SURGICAL) (MORTALITY)

DOBROKHOTOV, Vasilii Nikolayevich, doktor sel'khoz. nauk, prof.;  
TETIUREVA, I.V., red.; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Weed seeds] Semena sorrykh rastenii. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz.  
lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 413 p. illus.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Seeds)

(Weeds)

LIOZNER, L.D.; DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.

Second conference on regeneration and cell multiplication. Usp.  
sovr.biol. 51 no.3:391-396 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
(REGENERATION (BIOLOGY)—CONGRESSES)

DOEROKHOTOV, V.N.; BABAYEVA, A.G.; KURDYUMOVA, A.G.

Mitotic activity of cells of the liver and the outer  
orbital gland in white rats. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.2:458-  
461 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR. Predstavleno  
akademikom A.N.Bakulevym.

(KARYOKINESIS)  
(LIVER)  
(LACRIMAL ORGANS)

DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.; NIKANOROVA, R.I.

24-hour periodicity of mitotic cell division in the adrenal glands of white rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.9: 91-96 S '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz laboratorii gistofiziologii (zav.- kand. biologicheskikh nauk V.N. DobrokhotoV) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir.- prof. I.N. Mayskin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

MAYSKIY, I.N., glav. red.; TONGUR, V.S., nauchn. red.;  
BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.V., nauchn. red.; VYAZOV, O.Ye., red.;  
GEORGIYEV, O.Ye., red.; DEBOV, S.S., red.; DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.,  
red.; ZHUKOV-VEREZNIKOV, N.N., red.; LAGUCHEV, S.S., red.;  
LIOZNER, L.D., red.; LOMAKIN, M.S., red.; PEKHOV, A.P., red.;  
TONGUR, V.S., red.; GOSTEV, V.S., red.

[Nucleic acids and nucleoproteins; transactions] Nukleino-  
vye kisloty i nukleoproteidy; trudy. Pod red. I.I. Maiskogo,  
Tongura, V.S i N.V. Bogoiavlenskoi. Moskva, Mosk. biokhim.  
ob-vo, 1961. 345 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Konferentsiya po nukleinovym kislotam i nukleoproteidam.  
Ist. Moscow. 1959. 2. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN  
(for Tongur, ostev). 3. Pervyy Meditsinskiy institut imeni  
I.I. Sechenova, Moskva (for Debov).

DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.; KURDYUMOVA, A.G.

24-hour periodicity of mitotic division of cells in the epithelium  
of the esophagus of white rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.8:  
81-84 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz laboratorii gistofiziologii (zav. V.N. Dobrokhotov) Instituta  
eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy' AMN SSSR,  
Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-  
Verezhnikovym.

DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.

Significance of regularities in the daily periodicity of  
cellular multiplication. Vestn. Akad. med. nauk SSSR 18 no.7:  
50-62 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR.

AVTSYN, A.P.; DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.; LIOZNER, L.D.

Third Conference on problems of regeneration and cell division.  
A.P. Avtsyn, V.N. DobrokhotoV, L.D. Liozner. Vestn. Akad. med.  
nauk SSSR 18 no.7:93-101 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.; MARKELOVA, I.V.; SOKOLOVA, L.V.; TIMASHKEVICH, T.B.;  
NIKANOROVA, R.I.; KURDYUMOVA, A.G.

Effect of the time of injection of sarcolysine on the change in  
the mitotic activity of the tissues of white rats. Trudy MOIP.  
Otd. biol. 11:165-185 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Laboratoriya gistofiziologii Instituta eksperimental'noy  
biologii AMN SSSR.

DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.; MARKELOVA, I.V., SOKOLOVA, L.V., TIMASHKEVICH, T.V.;  
NIKANOROVA, R.I.; KURDYUMOVA, A.G.

Effect of sarkolysine on the 24-hour periodicity of mitoses in  
some tissues of white rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.3:  
97-102 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Laboratoriya gistofiziologii (zav. - kand. biol. nauk V.N.  
Dobrokhotov) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof.  
I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'ny  
chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.

DOBROKHOTOV, V.N.; LIOZNER, L.D.

Conference on amitosis. TSitologiya 5 no.5:598-600 S-O '62.

(MIRA 18:5)

S/122/60/000/008/004/006  
A161/A029

11200

AUTHOR: Dobrokhotov, V.P., Engineer/

TITLE: Determination of Extrusion Effort Taking Into Account the Deforma-  
tion Rate

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, 1960, No. 8, pp. 45-49

TEXT: The extrusion process is mathematically analyzed using data of eight sources (Ref.1-8) and formulae are derived for calculating the specific pressure (29) and full extrusion effort during a steady extrusion process (30) without considering the external friction, nonuniformity of heated metal properties through the cross section area and cooling during deformation. As the effect of these three factors cannot be ignored in the real extrusion process, the following correction coefficients are used:  $\alpha$ ,  $\phi$  and  $\beta$ . The coefficient  $\alpha$  is calculated using the formula (31) which includes the external friction coefficient  $\mu$  determined by S.I. Gubkin (Ref. 7) for extrusion through a conical die with graphite-oil lubricant. According to Gubkin  $\mu = 0.3$  for this case. The coefficient  $\phi$  can be assumed as being equal to 1.7 according to Gubkin, and allowance for cooling of the blank in transportation and during deformation can be made by formula (32) derived by the author in experiments. A

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S/122/60/000/008/004/006  
A161/A029

Determination of Extrusion Effort Taking Into Account the Deformation Rate

curve is plotted presenting the  $\beta$  value graphically. The final specific pressure formula (33) includes the correction coefficients. Laboratory experiments proved it being sufficiently accurate for practical use. There are 6 figures and 8 references: 6 Soviet, 2 English. *sc*

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S/122/60/000/008/004/006  
D217/D305

AUTHOR: Dobrokhotov, V.P., Engineer

TITLE: Determination of extrusion effort taking into account  
the rate of deformation

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 8, 1960, 45-49

TEXT: A formula for the specific pressure of ideal extrusion is derived for steels of which St. 3 is typical. Coefficients are then introduced to account for friction, non-uniform properties and cooling of the charge. It has been proved by A. Nadai (Ref. 2: Plastichnost' i razrushayemost' tverdykh tel (Plasticity and Failure of Hard Bodies) Izdatel'stvo inostrannoy literatury, 1954) and by G. Eyring (Ref. 3: "The Creep and Static Flow of Solid Materials", National Academy of Sciences, Autumn meeting, 1947) that relationship between shearing stress  $\tau$  and rate of shearing deformation  $\dot{\epsilon}$  is of the logarithmic form

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Determination of extrusion ...

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$$\tau = C_1 + C_2 \ln u, \quad (1)$$

where  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are constants. From P.M. Kachanov (Ref. 4: Osnovy teorii plastichnosti (Fundamentals of the Theory of Plasticity), GITTL, 1956) it follows that for compression or tension,

$$v_{\text{oct}} = 1.41 v_d \quad (5)$$

where  $v_d$  = rate of deformation in  $\text{sec}^{-1}$ ;  $v_{\text{oct}}$  = rate of octahedral shear. On the basis of Ye.N. Moshnin and D.I. Berezhkovskiy (Ref. 5: Sb. "Inzhenernyye metody rascheta tekhnologicheskikh protsessov obrabotki metallov davleniyem" (Journal: Engineering Calculation Methods for Technological Processes of Machining Metals by Pressure), pod red. V.S. Smirnova, Mashgiz, 1957) and M.A. Zaykov (Ref. 6: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki (Journal of Technical Physics), T. XIX, vyp. 6, 1949) a formula for the limit of plasticity is derived,

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Determination of extrusion ...

$$\sigma_s^* = \sigma_s + \eta \ln \frac{v_{oct}}{v_{oct}'} \quad (17)$$

where  $v_{oct}'$  = rate of octahedral shear, obtained during the laboratory determination of  $\sigma_s$ , in  $\text{sec.}^{-1}$ ;  $v_{oct}$  = given rate of octahedral shear in  $\text{sec.}^{-1}$ ;  $\sigma_s^*$  = limit of plasticity at given temperature and rate conditions in  $\text{kg/mm}^2$ ;  $\sigma_s$  = plasticity limit determined in a laboratory at the given temperature and at a small rate of deformation at the same temperature in  $\text{kg/mm}^2$ ;  $\eta$  = coefficient. For the temperature interval 950-1150°C the author found that

$$\eta = 0.74 - (t - 900) \cdot 0.0008.$$

For an ideal (frictionless) axisymmetrical extrusion, the author states

$$d\sigma_p = 2\sigma_s^* \frac{dp}{r}, \quad \times \quad (18)$$

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where  $\rho$  = radius-vector;  $\sigma_p$  = principal (radial) stress. The author then shows in Fig. 4 --

Fig. 4 -- the changes in the displacement rate of a volume element in an ideal process of extrusion.

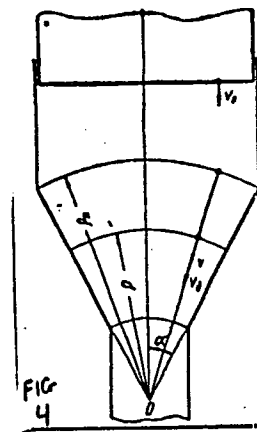


Рис. 4. Характер изменения скорости перемещения элементарного объема при идеальном процессе выдавливания.

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Determination of extrusion ...

In the process, points of equal velocities will be spherical surfaces with center O (see Fig. 4) and a volume element will move radially with velocity  $v_p$ :

$$v_p = \frac{v_o F_n}{2\alpha (1 - \cos \alpha)} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho^2}, \quad (19)$$

where  $F_n$  = cross-sectional area of the receiver;  $\alpha$  = semi-cone angle of the die funnel. Now, since the velocity of radial deformation  $v_d$  is

$$v_d = \frac{d\xi}{dk} = \frac{dFv_p}{Fdp}, \quad (20) \text{ and } (21)$$

where  $\xi$  = relative radial deformation and  $k$  = time, the following equation for the principal stress  $\sigma_p$  (which is the same as the specific pressure of extrusion  $q'$ ) is obtained with the aid of Eq. (5),

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$$\left( \begin{aligned} \text{при } p = p_n = \frac{\sqrt{F_n}}{r \pi \sin \alpha} \\ \sigma_p = \sigma_s \ln \frac{F_n}{F_m} + \\ + \left( \eta \ln \frac{v_{okm}}{v_{okm}} + 0,75\eta \ln \frac{F_n}{F_m} \right) \ln \frac{F_n}{F_m} \end{aligned} \right) \quad (27)$$

where  $F_m$  = cross-sectional area of extrusion. For a real process, coefficients  $m$ ,  $\psi$  and  $\beta$  are introduced in accordance with S.I. Gubkin (Ref. 7: "Inzhenernye metody rascheta tekhnologicheskikh protsessov obrabotki metallov davleniyem" (Engineering Calculation Methods for Technological Processes of Machining Metals by Pressure), pod red. V.S. Smirnova, Mashgiz, 1957) and (Ref. 8: Teoriya obrabotki metallov davleniyem (Theory of Machining Metals by Pressure), Mashgiz, 1947). Coefficient  $m$  allows for friction and is determined by

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$$m = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{\mu \alpha}{\mu}\right) \left[\left(\frac{F_n}{F_m}\right)^{\frac{\mu}{\mu \alpha}} - 1\right]}{\ln \frac{F_n}{F_m}}, \quad (31)$$

where  $\mu$  = coefficient of external friction (for lubrication with graphite grease  $\mu = 0.3$ ) (Ref. 7: Op.cit.).  $\psi = 1.7$  allows for non-uniform properties of the charge and  $\beta$  corrects for cooling of the charge during its transfer and deformation (Ref. 7: Op.cit.), and may be determined from

$$\beta = f(\gamma) = f\left(0.282 \frac{b_0}{H_0} \sqrt{F_n}\right), \quad (32)$$

where  $b_0$  = linear dimension of charge (diameter or wall thickness in the case of a tube);  $H_0$  = height of the charge or its trigger

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Determination of extrusion ...

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dimension. The value of  $\beta$  as obtained by the author is given in graphic form, Fig. 6 --

Fig. 6 -- Graph of value of correcting coefficient  $\beta$ .



The final formula (which has thus been proven) for the pressure of extrusion is therefore

$$q = 1.7m\beta \left[ \sigma_s \ln \frac{F_n}{F_m} + \left( \eta \ln \frac{v_{oct}}{v'_{oct}} + 0.75\eta \cdot \ln \frac{F_n}{F_m} \right) \ln \frac{F_n}{F_m} \right] \quad (33)$$

The author concludes by pointing out that as laboratory test  
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Determination of extrusion ...

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D217/D305

showed, the recommended formula ensures results which are sufficiently accurate for practical work. There are 8 references, 6 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: Proceedings. Conference on the Properties of Materials, Sess. 3, paper 2, London, May 1957; G. Eyring, the Creep and Plastic Flow of Solid Materials, National Academy of Sciences autumn meeting, 1947.

X

Card 9/9

DOBROKHOTOV, V.P., inzh.; KOVALEV, L.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Complete characteristics of technological properties of lubricants used  
in pressworking metals. Vest.mash. 41 no.3:61-63 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Metalworking lubricants)

OPARIN, A.I., akademik; STUDITSKIY, A.N., prof.; NAUMOV, N.P.,  
 prof.; KOVAL'SKIY, V.V.; YUROVA, I.L., dots.; PLATONOV, G.V.,  
 prof.; KAGANOV, V.M.; FURMAN, A.Ye., dots.; MEDVEDEV,  
 N.V., prof.; YAKIMOV, V.P., kand. biol. nauk;  
 ZHUKOV-VEREZHIKOV, N.N.; BONDARENKO, P.P., prof.;  
 MAYSKIY, I.N., prof.; TRIBULEV, G.P., dots.;  
 TSAREGORODTSEV, G.I., dots.; DOBROKHVALOV, V.P., kand.  
 biol. nauk; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I., prof.; VIKTOROVA, V., red.;  
 CHEREMNYKH, I., mlad. red.; ULANOVA, L., tekhn.red.

[Studies on the dialectic of living nature] Ocherk dia-  
 lektiki zhivoi prirody. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1963. 527 p.  
 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokho-  
 zyaistvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Koval'skiy).
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zhukov-Verezhnikov).  
 (Biology--Philosophy)

DOBROKHOTOV, Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Methods of operating an automobile economically under difficult  
road conditions. Avt.transp. 32 no.8:12-13 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:11)  
(Automobiles)

DOBROKHOTOV, E. I., IVANOV, D. P., MUKHOVATOV, V. S., KIRILLOV, V. D.,  
PETROV, D. P., RAZUMOVA, K. A., STRELKOV, V. S., SHEPELEV, M. N. and YAVLINSKIY,  
N. A.

"Investigation of Plasma Heating in Toroidal Chambers."

paper to be presented at the 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic  
Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6075

Author : Artsimovich, L.A., Andrienov, A.M., Dobrokhotoy, Ye.I.,  
Luk'yanov, S.Yu., Podgornyy, I.M., Sinitsyn, V.I., Filippov, N.V.

Title : Hard Radiation from Pulse Discharges.

Orig Pub : Atom. energiya, 1955, No 3, 84-87

Abstract : It was observed that high-power pulse discharges in light gases can be sources of hard radiation. In 1952 the authors detected neutron radiation accompanying pulse discharges in  $D_2$ . The discharges were carried out in cylindrical tubes 20 -- 40 cm in diameter, 50 -- 100 cm long. The current reached several hundreds of kiloamperes, and its rate of rise amounted to  $5 \times 10^{10}$  --  $1.5 \times 10^{11}$  amp/sec. Silver targets were placed in paraffin blocks and scintillation counters were used to count the neutrons. In discharge tubes with porcelain walls, neutron emission is observed if the initial pressure of  $D_2$  ranges from 0.01 to 0.3 mm. Hg, while in tubes with metal side-walls the emission is observed up to 10 mm. At a maximum

rounded by a liquid scintillator. Two installations, one  
for background and the other for the signal.

DOBROKHOTOV, Ye. I.

"Investigation on Plasma Heating in Toroidal Chambers"  
( a paper to be presented at 1958 UN "Atoms for Peace"  
Conference, Geneva).

21(8)

AUTHORS: Dobrokhotov, Ye. I., Lazarenko, V. R., SOV/56-36-1-12/62  
Luk'yanov, S. Yu.

TITLE: The Search for the Double  $\beta$ -Decay in  $\text{Ca}^{48}$  (Poiski dvoynogo  $\beta$ -raspada v  $\text{Ca}^{48}$ )

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,  
Vol 36, Nr 1, pp 76-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction, the results obtained by publications by other authors, which concerned this subject, (Refs 1-6) are discussed. For their investigations the authors used a sample enriched up to 72.2 % with  $\text{Ca}^{48}$ , which contained 423 mg  $\text{Ca}^{48}$ ; the control sample was enriched with  $\text{Ca}^{44}$  up to 94.7 %. Both samples consisted of calcium fluoride powder pressed into thin discs (diameter: 37 mm); the discs were covered by aluminum foils ( $30\mu$ ) and were set in aluminum rings. The impurities in the samples amounted to less than 0.02 %. The measuring arrangement and the electronic device are described in detail by a schematical drawing and a block scheme, and so are the gauging of the scintillation counters, between which the samples were alternately located (Fig 1). Energy-gauging was carried out by means of the conversion lines of  $\text{Ba}^{137}$  (0.625 MeV).

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The Search for the Double  $\beta$ -Decay in  $\text{Ca}^{48}$

SOV/56-36-1-12/62

Furthermore, the control tests and, finally, measurements themselves were discussed. The latter were carried out in two series from December 1956 to January 1957, and from July to August 1957. The energy interval within which the search for double  $\beta$ -decays was carried out depends on the decay energy and on the electron energy losses in the sample. The decay energy for  $\text{Ca}^{48}$  is known from mass-spectroscopic measurements (Ref 14) as amounting to  $(4.3 \pm 0.1)$  MeV. The errors occurring in investigations are estimated as amounting to 1)  $\pm 5.6\%$  as a result of amplitude scattering (straggling, spread) by each scintillation counter, 2)  $\pm 3\%$  as a result of errors in counter energy calibration, 3)  $\pm 1.5\%$  because of instability of intensification, 4)  $\pm 1.5\%$  as a result of errors committed when measuring the film. The spectra of total electron energy was analyzed in the domain 3.0-4.4 MeV. In the course of 730 hours 11 cases of coincidence were recorded in this interval if the sample enriched with  $\text{Ca}^{48}$  was between the counters, 12 cases of coincidence at  $\text{Ca}^{44}$ . The difference " $\text{Ca}^{48} - \text{Ca}^{44}$ " is therefore  $(-1 \pm 4.8)/730$  imp/h, i.e.  $(-0.14 \pm 0.66)/100$  imp/h ( $= \Delta n$ ). The half-life is determined from the formula

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The Search for the Double  $\beta$ -Decay in  $\text{Ca}^{48}$

SOV/56-36-1-12/62

$\tau = \ln 2 \frac{N_0 k m \eta}{A \Delta n}$ , where  $m$  denotes the material of which the samples are made,  $A$  - the mass number,  $N_0$  - Avogadro's Number,  $k$  and  $\eta$  - coefficients.  $\tau = (0.9/\Delta n) \cdot 10^{19} \text{a}$ , i.e. one obtains  $\tau_{\text{Ca}^{48}} \approx 0.7 \cdot 10^{19} \text{a}$ .

The following results were obtained by previous investigations carried out with scintillation counters:

McCarthy (Mak-Karti) (Ref 16):  $1.1 \cdot 10^{17} \text{a}$  (1955)

The authors in a previous paper (Ref 13):  $> 1 \cdot 10^{18} \text{a}$  (1956)

Awshalom (Avshalom) (Ref 17):  $\approx 2 \cdot 10^{18} \text{a}$  (1956)

The authors finally thank I. S. Shapiro for discussions, I. V. Galkin for establishing the electronic plant, and K. S. Mikhaylov for preparing the scintillators. There are 11 figures, 2 tables, and 17 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: September 6, 1958

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Dobrokhotoy, Ye., I. (Moscow) SOV/26-59-1-26/34

TITLE: Problems of Controlling Thermonuclear Processes  
(Problemy upravleniya termoyadernymi protsessami)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 1, pp 103 - 108 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An important part of the Second Geneva Conference was concerned with the control of thermonuclear processes. I.V. Kurchatov conveyed to the congress the message of the Soviet government to lift the ban of secrecy from all research in the field of controlled thermonuclear processes. L.A. Artsimovich pointed out that the problems involved in this research are possibly more difficult than was foreseen. American and Soviet research in the field of controlled thermonuclear processes is approximately on the same line, with only slight differences in the applied methods. B.I. Trubnikov's theoretical findings on the source of the energy loss of hot plasma in a magnetic field, such as the magnetic radiation of electrons, impressed the learned listeners of the conference. S.Yu. Luk'yanov and V.I.

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Sinitsyn reported on their spectroscopic method of plasma investigation. A.M. Andrianov presented results of the joint work of Soviet physicists on the characteristics of pulsed discharges with a very fast increase in current. A setup used in connection with plasma loops formed with the current in the gas in a special configuration of a fast-changing magnetic field is based on an idea of S.M. Osovets and was described to the participants in the conference. Investigations made by Soviet physicists under the direction of N.A. Yavlenskiy on an electrodeless annular discharge, stabilized by a weak magnetic field, showed that a stable string of plasma without interaction with the chamber walls could not be obtained. The Soviet "ion magnetron" (Figure 3) and a recently built ion trap of 12 m length and a diameter of 1.4m

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that accelerates molecular ions of deuterium to an energy of 200 Kev were also described to the members of the conference. There are 3 photos and 1 Soviet reference.

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022106

UR/3136/64/000/780/0001/0043

AUTHORS: Vlasov, M. A.; Dobrokhotov, Ye. I.; Zharinov, A. V.

TITLE: Instability of electric discharge, in a magnetic field in the presence of a heated cathode, at low pressures

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. [Doklady], IAE-780, 1964. Neustoychivost' razryada s nakalennym katodom v magnitnom pole pri nizkikh davleniyakh, 1-43

TOPIC TAGS: plasma magnetic field interaction, plasma rotation, plasma beam instability, plasma research, plasma instability

ABSTRACT: The behavior of an electric discharge in a magnetic field in the presence of a heated cathode at low pressures was studied. The maximum magnetic field strength was 2000 oersted and the gas pressure varied from  $2 \times 10^{-16}$  to  $10^{-4}$  mm Hg. The gases used were A, H<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>. The experimental installation is shown schematically in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. It was found that: 1) the plasma beam had a negative charge with respect to the walls of the discharge chamber; 2) a stationary rotating magnetic "flare" formed in the plasma; the direction of rotation was toward the electron side; 3) the formation of the spinning flare was pressure dependent and was not observed to form for pressures higher than P\* (for A and N<sub>2</sub>, P\* = was 5.6  
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and  $5.8 \times 10^{-5}$  mm Hg respectively); 4) the instability was caused by the drift of particles in the crossed magnetic and electric fields created as a result of polarization. For systems characterized by end-loss of particles such an instability was observed to be pressure dependent and arose only at pressures higher than  $P_{or}$  (for A,  $N_2$ , and  $H_2$ ,  $P_{or}$  is 0.84, 0.74, and  $10 \times 10^{-5}$  mm Hg respectively). By assuming that the observed rotation of the discharge beam is due to the overall plasma rotation expressions for the electric field as a function of the pressure

$$U_z^* = U_{e2} \ln \left[ \gamma \sqrt{\frac{U_a}{U_{e2}}} \frac{1}{n_0 \sigma_i v_{e1} \frac{L}{v_i} - 1} \right]$$

and for the frequency of flare spin

$$f_D(\text{kHz}) = C_1 \frac{E_a H}{C_2 E_a A + \alpha H^2} \quad \text{were derived,}$$

where  $U_z^*$  is the retarding potential corresponding to  $P^*$ ,  $U_a$  and  $U_{e2}$  the energy of primary and secondary electrons,  $n_0$  the neutral gas density,  $\sigma_i$  ionization cross section,  $v_{e1}$  and  $v_i$  velocity of primary electrons and ions,  $L$  length of discharge,

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$f_D$  (kHz) is the frequency of flare spin,  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are constants equal to  $3 \times 10^4$  and  $2 \times 10^4$  respectively,  $E$  field strength at boundary of beam,  $H$  the magnetic field strength,  $a$  the beam radius, and  $A$  the atomic weight of the ions. Both expressions are in good qualitative agreement with experimental results. The dependence of flare spin frequency on the retarding potential is shown graphically in Fig. 2 on the Enclosure. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 22 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii im. I. V. Kurchatova (Institute for Atomic Energy)

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ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: HP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 005

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ENCLOSURE: 01

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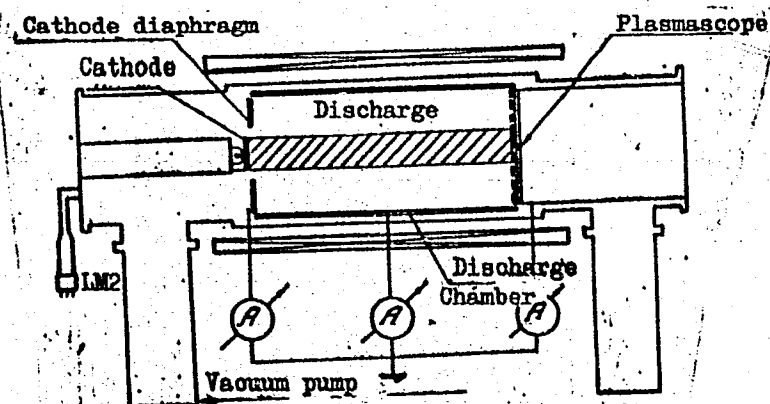
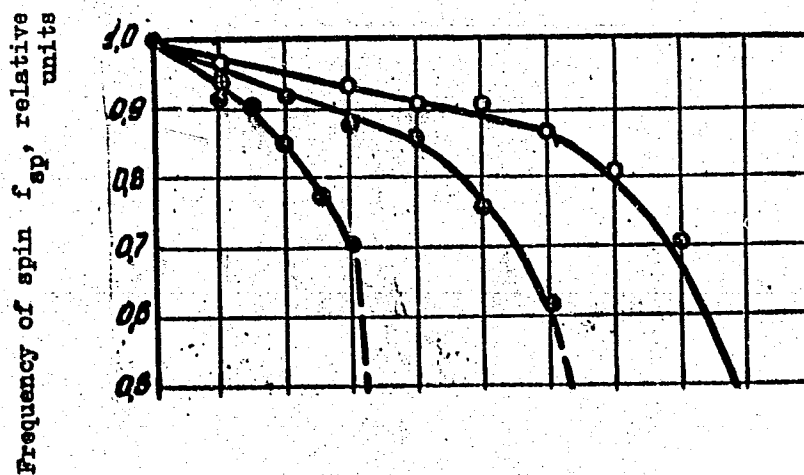


Fig. 1. Schematic of the experimental installation.

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